

Against Tanzania

Libya Said to Send Troops to Back Amin

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 6 — Libya is airlifting troops and war material into Uganda in an attempt to save the regime of President Idi Amin, which is fighting a Tanzanian invasion, African and Western sources said yesterday.

The airlift began last week and has brought 500 Libyan soldiers, anti-Amin agents said here, after returning from Uganda. The new arrivals reportedly brought the total of Libyan troops in Uganda to about 1,000.

In Tripoli, Libya, the Libyan news agency denied reports that Libyan troops had been sent to Uganda, according to the Associated Press. All Libyans in Uganda are teachers, bank employees or medical staff, the agency said.

Ugandan sources said that the Libyans withdrew from the front lines last week after an undetermined number of fatalities. Half the Libyans were reported to be positioned around the international airport at Entebbe, the other half in Lush, a military base three miles southwest of Kampala.

The stationing of the Libyans in the Kampala-Entebbe area appeared to confirm earlier reports that Marshal Amin was getting his forces ready for a defense of the capital. Large areas have fallen almost daily, as anti-Amin forces have moved to within about 40 miles of the capital, Marshal Amin's troops have withdrawn, offering no substantial resistance.

A week ago, Marshal Amin was trying to arrange a cease-fire through the United Nations and the Organization of African States. Yesterday, however, he broadcast a call to his troops to "fight to the last man." The broadcast urged Ugandans to leave the occupied areas "immediately, before a major offensive is launched to liberate Ugandan territory." There was no indication when or where the offensive might get under way.

Reports from Tanzania said that Moroccan troops were arriving with the Libyans. It was not known why Morocco would want to support Marshal Amin, but a possible explanation is that, two months ago, Tanzania recognized the Polisario, a guerrilla group fighting Morocco and Mauritania for control of the western Sahara.

In anticipation of an attack on Kampala, Libya reportedly started evacuating the dependents of its advisers. The Soviet Union and Iraq began pulling their citizens out of Uganda last week, and Marshal Amin sent about 80 members of his family to Libya.

S. Yemen Accuses Yemen Of 2-Front Border Attack

ADEN, Southern Yemen, March 6 (AP) — The Foreign Ministry of Southern Yemen charged today that Yemeni forces had launched a heavy two-pronged attack along the border between the two countries.

Hours after Arab League foreign ministers, who were meeting in Kuwait, adopted a nine-point resolution for ending the hostilities, the Foreign Ministry here said that Southern Yemeni troops were confronting Yemeni attackers at the border garrison towns of Dhala and Qatabah.

The Foreign Ministry said that the attacks by Yemen, which is pro-West, occurred while Southern Yemen, a Marxist state, was abiding by the Arab League-sponsored cease-fire.

"We condemn this aggressive action of the Sana puppet forces," the Foreign Ministry statement declared. "We put all the responsibility on the Sana government and affirm our binding respect for the cease-fire."

[Southern Yemeni planes today raided Yemeni territory, Reuters quoted Sana radio as reporting. A military spokesman was quoted as saying that the planes raided Qatabah and nearby regions along the border.]

The fighting came despite the acceptance by both sides of a cease-fire on Saturday, a day before the foreign ministers of the Arab League met in emergency session to settle outstanding differences between the two Yemens.

Southern Yemen claimed that its forces captured Qatabah soon after the latest flareup of border fighting erupted on Feb. 23, when, it said, its troops repulsed an attack by Yemeni forces into Southern Yemen and chased them across the border.

Southern Yemen also claimed that the renewed border fighting sparked a nationwide rebellion in Yemen against the Sana government.

Amin. Others have fled before the advance, led by about 4,000 Tanzanian troops. Tanzania claims to have killed or wounded 7,000 Ugandans, one-third of the Ugandan Army, in the four-month war.

The Ugandan agents said that, last Thursday, when anti-Amin forces briefly occupied the town of Tororo near the Kenyan border, the Libyan troops refused to advance from Jinja, until a bus carrying civilian passengers passed the unit and the driver said that the road to Tororo was safe.

Libya has been one of Marshal Amin's staunchest backers in recent years. The Ugandan leader, a Moslem, also relies on Palestinians as bodyguards and advisers. He has virtually no support from anyone else, and no black African country has come to his defense.

The war began in October when Marshal Amin sent his troops into Tanzania. For several months before that, his units had been fighting among themselves. In at least two cases, they mutinied. Marshal Amin later withdrew his force. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who has provided a home in exile for Marshal Amin's predecessor, Milton Obote, sent troops into Uganda in retaliation. Mr. Obote hopes to reinstate Mr. Obote as president.

Los Angeles Times



Vietnamese prisoners, dressed in new uniforms, assemble at a camp in an undisclosed location.

Vietnam Accepts China Offer for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

any record of such a dispute. Vietnam rejected previous Chinese offers to begin talks, on the grounds that negotiations were impossible until the Chinese invasion ended.

The Vietnamese statement said that the Chinese had committed "gross aggression" with half-a-million troops and that China had been forced to announce the withdrawal. Western analysts estimated the number of Chinese troops at about 250,000. About 100,000 were said to have crossed the border on a wide front, at one point, went as deep as 25 miles into Vietnam.

China has not said how many

Vietnamese it had killed or how many of its troops had been killed or wounded. Vietnam has reported more than 45,000 Chinese casualties through yesterday, although Western analysts consider that figure greatly exaggerated.

Radio Hanoi said that fighting continued yesterday in at least three areas of the front. It said that "hundreds" of Chinese troops were killed or wounded yesterday near Lang Son, 12 miles inside Vietnam. Western analysts said that Chinese troops smashed a heavily reinforced and armed Vietnamese force there after weeklong battles on the hills around the town. Radio Hanoi said that a Chinese battalion was

"badly trouced" yesterday in Cau Bang province and that the Chinese had sustained 640 casualties in northwestern Hoang Lien Son province. Vietnam has not reported its casualties.

Statements by Chinese leaders have indicated that they launched the invasion in part to prove to the Soviet Union, that China was not militarily weak or indecisive. Peking announced from the start, however, that the invasion would be limited in time and scope, apparently to soften world reaction and lessen the chance of direct Soviet intervention. Moscow has air-lifted supplies to Hanoi during the conflict and stationed eight or nine ships for apparent surveillance off the Chinese coast, but apparently has made no other provocative moves.

The Japanese Defense Agency said today that a Soviet landing ship and a missile destroyer had steamed into the South China Sea today, perhaps to join the small Soviet task force watching the war. The agency said that it did not know what the 4,100-ton landing ship was carrying, but that it had the capacity for 1,200 tons of cargo or 300 troops and 30 tanks.

In a long editorial scheduled for tomorrow in the People's Daily, but released tonight by the Chinese news agency, Peking congratulated its troops for their "dauntless revolutionary heroism" and said that the "glorious counterattack in self-defense" was a "complete success."

The editorial emphasized, as the Chinese often have, that if the Vietnamese authorities continue their armed provocations and incursions against our border areas in the future, our frontier forces and the people, there will resolutely strike back.

Earlier Chinese news agency reports had hinted that Chinese troops might remain in some border territory previously held by Vietnam, which Peking considers part of China. But the editorial said: "Our frontier forces are now victoriously returning to their original positions."

The war, the editorial said, "exploded the myth of the invincibility of this single 'Asian Cuba' and dealt a telling blow to the Soviet Union's scheme for aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia." It repeated Chinese objections to the presence of 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, where a pro-Peking government was forced out of power in early January and has had to resort to guerrilla attacks on the Vietnamese. "The Vietnamese aggressor troops must completely pull out of Kampuchea (Cambodia)," the editorial said, but it did not tie this demand to the negotiations.

The Chinese editorial and the Radio Hanoi statement tonight expressed friendship for the people across the border and an eagerness for peace.

U.S. Devices Still Running

(Continued from Page 1)

or civilians — at the Beshar facility. About 100 dependents lived in homes within the site guarded by fences, lights and the Iranian Air Force.

In mid-January, the dependents left. On Jan. 30, the post commander, an American whom Mr. Ahmadian knew as a GS-14, his civil service rating, called a meeting with Mr. Ahmadian and the Iranian Air Force commander.

"The GS-14 said they were leaving, but temporarily," said Mr. Ahmadian. "I asked about my men. 60 Iranian civilian workers who hadn't been paid for January. He said 'Don't worry, we'll be back.'"

Mr. Ahmadian said that he did not collect the pay due his employees until last week. He said the Americans had always insisted that the facility was Iranian, not American. "They lied to the end," he said.

"When they gave me the payroll at the American Embassy in Tehran, the ship said it was for 'civilians at Iranian Air Force base.'"

Although the Americans were here for 20 years, details of the U.S. base have never been made public by the U.S. government. Friends to European intelligence reports, there were seven posts along the northern frontier.

They were two sites about which little is known near the Caspian Sea in the middle of the Caspian Sea, south shore, which Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionaries have taken over but have not allowed Westerners to visit, the Beshar facility and two posts in northeast Iran. One, at Kabkan, was besieged by militiamen, and 22 U.S. technicians were captured. They were later sent back to the United States.

Los Angeles Times

To Repel Attack by Soviet-Aided South

U.S. Allows Saudis to Give Yemen Arms

WASHINGTON, March 6 — Saudi Arabia is free to send U.S.-supplied weapons to help Yemeni forces repel an attack from Southern Yemen, a State Department spokesman said today.

A spokesman said that the approval was for "the defense of the kingdom and the region of which Saudi Arabia is a part. This, therefore, allows Saudi Arabia to use U.S.-supplied equipment in Yemen in its defense," he said.

The administration has also informed Congress that the United States will replace \$8.2 million of the weapons being transferred by the Saudis to Yemen, including anti-missile personnel carriers, mobile command posts and anti-tank rifles.

U.S. officials said that at a meeting at the White House yesterday, aides discussed several options for facilitating the entry of Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab nations into the conflict, including the granting of permission for the use of U.S.-built, Saudi and Jordanian fighter planes against the invading Southern Yemeni forces.

The officials said that despite efforts by the Arab League to arrange a cease-fire during the week-end fighting between Yemen and Southern Yemen along their remote, adjacent border had intensified.

According to an official, the Saudis asked whether the administration was prepared to support a Saudi-led counterattack against Southern Yemen, but this was denied by several aides.

The administration had already announced that it was stepping up deliveries of anti-tank weapons and other equipment to Yemen that were purchased for the country by Saudi Arabia last year.

A particular problem, according to officials, is that the Southern Yemeni forces are using Soviet-supplied multiple rocket launchers with great success against Yemeni defenders.

While officials said that the administration is in close touch with Saudi Arabia and other Arab governments over ways to halt the Southern Yemeni attacks, they emphasized that it opposed any action that would lead to a new escalation of the conflict. They added that no consideration was being given to aiding a counterattack in

Although the State Department said that the administration had few details of how far the Soviet-backed Southern Yemeni forces had penetrated into Yemen, the White House and State Department called the situation serious.

A large factor in the conflict, they said, was the Soviet Union's stockpiling of military hardware in Southern Yemen. The aides said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, at President Carter's request, met yesterday with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, and asked that Moscow discontinue its logistical support for the Southern Yemeni incursion.

Military attaches at the U.S. Embassy in Sana, the capital of Yemen, were evidently still attempting to reach the border area to assess the scale of the fighting. Officials said that intelligence reports indicated that the Southern Yemeni Army had advanced a mile or two across the border at three different points. The Southern Yemeni drive strongly disturbed Saudi Arabia and, during the weekend, the Saudi government informed Washington that it wished to intervene in the fighting to halt the Southern Yemeni offensive and wanted to know whether the administration would back any moves with military hardware and diplomatic support.

According to an official, the Saudis asked whether the administration was prepared to support a Saudi-led counterattack against Southern Yemen, but this was denied by several aides.

The administration had already announced that it was stepping up deliveries of anti-tank weapons and other equipment to Yemen that were purchased for the country by Saudi Arabia last year.

A particular problem, according to officials, is that the Southern Yemeni forces are using Soviet-supplied multiple rocket launchers with great success against Yemeni defenders.

While officials said that the administration is in close touch with Saudi Arabia and other Arab governments over ways to halt the Southern Yemeni attacks, they emphasized that it opposed any action that would lead to a new escalation of the conflict. They added that no consideration was being given to aiding a counterattack in

800 Moslems Said Killed In Massacre in Chad Town

NDJAMENA, Chad, March 5 (AP) — More than 800 persons, most of them Moslems, were believed killed in southern Chad last weekend in one of Africa's worst communal massacres in recent years, diplomatic sources reported today.

The Chad authorities, locked in a virtual civil war and struggling for control of the capital, made no official comment on the killings in and around Moundou, 300 miles south of Ndjamena. Diplomats and witnesses said Moundou was gripped by uncontrolled violence for three days, leaving police and troops powerless or unwilling to intervene.

Details of the Moundou rioting were still coming in from the remote area, but it appeared that the local Moslem minority, mostly traders and their families, was virtually wiped out.

The killings sharply increased the threat that a bloody confrontation would erupt between the nation's Moslem and Christian or animist population.

The killings raised the apparent toll of racial and religious rioting around Moundou since early February to more than 1,000 dead. Several hundred more have died in the fighting further north between the forces of Christian President Felix Malloum and Moslem Premier Hissou Habre.

UN Asked To Bar Observers

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6 (AP) — Seven nonaligned countries submitted a draft resolution yesterday asking the Security Council to bar observers from the elections, which have been called invalid and illegal by the UN.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

News Analysis

Carter's Risks on Mideast Mission

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP) — President Carter's strategy in going to the Middle East this week involves even more than the momentous Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that he may finally be close to achieving. He also will be seeking to stem a series of foreign policy reverses that threaten to undermine the U.S. position all across that region.

Mr. Carter has accepted an enormous risk in trying to build on U.S. failure in Iran, new signs of leadership weakness in Saudi Arabia and war in the Yemens. But the White House appears to have concluded that the turmoil of the region, and the perception of increasing Soviet probing and gains along the Gulf and in the Arabian peninsula, also provide an opportunity to get Egypt and Israel to consummate the treaty that has been clear in outline for 14 months.

Details of Mr. Carter's new proposals to break the deadlock are secret. But recent White House actions and statements have left the clear impression that the administration has decided to press Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to sign the treaty now as a first, essential step in halting what Mr. Carter evidently feels could be a strategic shift of the region away from U.S. influence.

Would Please Israelis

The Egyptians, in effect, would be asked to accept something less than they have been demanding on Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In return, Mr. Sadat is likely to be offered more by way of a U.S. role in protecting the region militarily from Soviet penetration and subversion.

Such a trade-off would clearly please the Israelis, who can be most certain that any increased U.S. military involvement with Arab states would have to be balanced by equivalent increases for Israel.

Diplomats generally sympathetic to Mr. Carter's Middle East aims were stunned by his decision to place himself squarely in the middle of the negotiating process. "It is extremely risky — to Europeans, even a little crazy," said one West European diplomat. There is no fallback position if this fails. But you have to admire his audacity and his sincerity in trying to get a settlement.

One set of dangers appears to lie precisely in the promise of even deeper U.S. regional involvement than Mr. Carter's negotiating presence implies. The number of concessions that each side can extract from Washington for signing the treaty is probably at its peak.

For some Arab diplomats, that danger is overshadowed by the potential for confrontation within the Arab world over an agreement that would be seen as having secured less for the Palestinians than Mr. Sadat has said he would accept.

The trip, evidently undertaken without any assurance that Mr. Sadat will agree to the deal that Mr. Carter has worked out with Israel, puts Saudi Arabia on the spot at a time of significant internal strains in the Saudi royal family and a time of perturbed relations between Washington and Riyadh.

Mr. Carter's decision to accept the risks, at least implicitly, is a measure of the urgency the White House feels in dealing with the rapidly shifting Middle Eastern equation.

Period of Estrangement

At one level, the administration seems prepared to accept a period of some estrangement with the Saudis and with Jordan's King Hussein if that is the price for an Egyptian-Israeli treaty now.

The treaty talks stalled in November, primarily because of Israel's concern that the administration was planning to push for Palestinian local rights in the second set of negotiations that are to follow the signing of the bilateral peace agreements.

Four events outside the negotiating process have helped push Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin toward this week's negotiating encounter. Those events have helped alter administration priorities, which now seem to assign a higher place to the Soviet problem than to the Palestinian one; they will be stressed in the president's audacious roll of the dice this week in Cairo and Jerusalem. They are:

● Revolution in Iran. The overthrow of the shah by a regime that is avowedly anti-Israeli and more neutralist in global politics is still influencing the policy assumptions of the three leaders, all of whom had major investments in the shah.

In the White House view, Israel has shifted from viewing the shah's downfall as cause for digging in its heels on the treaty talks to seeing it as having reduced the risk of new Soviet confrontation with the United States. Mr. Sadat's regional anti-Russian strategy is also significantly weakened.

Last week's well planned and well executed invasion of Yemen's border regions by the Marxist government of Southern Yemen. The

1 Killed, 8 Wounded In Beirut Fighting

BEIRUT, March 6 (AP) — One civilian was killed and eight were wounded yesterday in an exchange of mortar and machine-gun fire between Christian militiamen and Syrian troops in Beirut's Christian sector, Christian spokesmen reported.

The Christians accused the Syrians of firing first and said that they had done nothing to provoke the attack. There was no comment from the Syrians.

Los Angeles Times

United States is rushing new weapons to Yemen, while the Soviet Union appears to have begun a re-supply effort for the Aden forces. A major escalation is likely.

Administration officials are stressing to Saudi Arabia and to Egypt that Soviet military advisers in Southern Yemen are doing nothing to restrain the assault, and may be encouraging it.

● A mounting loss of confidence in Saudi leadership by Mr. Sadat and the Carter administration has been weak-to-nonexistent since last November, when Crown Prince Fahd was badly outmaneuvered at the Arab summit in Baghdad.

Arab pressure on Mr. Sadat to pull out of the treaty negotiations has again intensified since the Saudi royal family decided not to send the prince on a scheduled official visit to Washington this month. In a time of weak Saudi leadership, the administration fears fragmentation of the Arab moderates, whose eventual support of Mr. Sadat had been counted on.

● Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's February tour of the Middle East. That trip has resulted in increased visits to the region by U.S. naval vessels, and has touched off discussion with the Saudis of a joint military working group. The

Saudis shied away from endorsing a direct U.S. role in regional security, an idea Mr. Brown let them know he was prepared to discuss.

Israel made a point of taking Mr. Brown to two air bases in the Sinai peninsula that are due to be returned to Egypt under the treaty. They hinted that they would feel much more comfortable in having a U.S. presence at those bases to defend "the free world." U.S. officials report that Mr. Brown gave a deliberately ambiguous response on that possibility.

These strategic considerations in the Middle East have eclipsed the Palestinian autonomy scheme that has been the crux of the treaty dispute between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

The diplomatic arguments over linkage and target dates were in fact largely about the powers and responsibilities that the Israel would cede to Palestinian administrative councils to be elected on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip under the second set of Camp David agreements.

It now seems that the administration is far more concerned about immediately restoring some balance in what National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has called "the arc of crisis" that centers on the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula.

The Prospect of Peace Is Again Stirring Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

"It would be surprising if Mr. Begin gave such an answer without consulting the government or the parliament."

The Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, met today to receive a report by Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin on the Carter-Begin talks, but Mr. Yadin told the committee that he would not now give such a report. The committee has been the source of numerous leaks, and Mr. Begin is said to have given instructions to withhold details of the talks from it for the time being.

Mr. Yadin said tonight that no treaty will be signed by Israel without a full Knesset debate and approval.

Tonight, the committee issued a statement calling the government's failure to report fully on the Washington talks "a grave offense against the committee, the Knesset and the state's legal and democratic foundations." It requested a full report immediately, and said that it will discontinue its meetings until it receives one.

Meanwhile, an inter-ministerial task force headed by Mr. Ben-Eliasar began making elaborate preparations for Mr. Carter's arrival Saturday night. Mr. Carter, who will arrive here in 1974 as Georgia Governor, will be only the second incumbent U.S. president to visit Israel; Richard Nixon was here in 1974, six weeks before he resigned.

Carter's Schedule

Officials said that Mr. Carter is expected to address the Knesset Monday, and that his schedule will include a call on Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, a state dinner at the Knesset, "most probably" a visit to Yad Vashem, Israel's monument to the Holocaust victims.

The government press office said that between 2,000 and 3,000 reporters and photographers are expected to cover Mr. Carter's visit. Government officials generally predict a warm welcome, although it seems certain that ultra-nationalist groups opposed to the dismantling of Jewish civilian settlements in the Sinai will demonstrate against the president.

Mr. Ben-Eliasar said that any group could apply to the police for a permit to demonstrate, which normally would be granted after taking security into consideration. "I think any group that wants to demonstrate should be allowed to demonstrate," he said. "This is a democratic country. This is the way things happen in the United States."

Begin 'Euphoric'

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Begin said today that he felt euphoric about prospects for attaining peace with Egypt, and said that he hoped President Carter would convince Egyptian President Sadat to sign the

Italian Police, Interpol Break Stolen-Car Ring

ROME, March 6 (Reuters) — A multimillion-dollar racket in stolen cars extending over four continents has been broken up by Italian police in cooperation with Interpol, officials here announced today.

Police authorities said that 18 people — seven West Germans, four Frenchmen and seven Italians — had been arrested in connection with the ring.

Among those charged was Walter Bechtold, a Frankfurt importer-exporter who was said to have been the brains behind an organization that exported cars stolen throughout Europe to North Africa, South America and the Middle East.

Police said that the gang specialized in such cars as Mercedes, BMW, Citroen, Peugeot and the larger Fiat. It obtained them, officials said, either by direct theft or by arranging for the disappearance of fleet cars leased by large companies.

tian President Sadat to sign a treaty. "There is euphoria, not only in this country, but in Jerusalem and Cairo and throughout the whole world," Mr. Begin said during a shortened stay here. "Now we must be very careful. I am hopeful. I hope he can convince President Sadat." Mr. Begin said of Mr. Carter's mission, "If so, then we can sign."

Mr. Begin said that he proposed a scenario for treaty-signing, in which "I will go to Cairo to sign the Arab version, and Mr. Sadat goes to Jerusalem to sign the Hebrew version. President Carter can go to Cairo and Jerusalem to sign both versions."

Iran to Try Shah, Family

(Continued from Page 1)

proven guilty in a court of law, we propose to hold a trial in the absence of the shah and his family," he said.

The shah's trial was announced amid pressure from Moslem clerics in Morocco, should be kidnapped and brought back to Iran.

The government has indicated recently that Iranian agents would be sent abroad to arrest alleged enemies of the state, including the shah, for trial in Iran.

The shah and his wife left Iran on Jan. 16, leaving the government in the hands of Premier Shapour Bakhtiari. Mr. Bakhtiari was overthrown by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionaries last month. His brother and sisters and many others had fled the country earlier.

Avatollah Khomeini, leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems, told Islamic clerics that "it would be a sin to vote for anything but a pure Islamic republic in the upcoming national referendum, local newspaper reported today. The referendum is to be held this month.

In Qom, where he settled last week, the Islamic leader also rejected the term "democratic Islamic republic" because it would embrace Western ideology, the reports said. "Democracy is a colonial term," he was quoted as saying, "and therefore must not be made part of the country's future name."

U.S. Jet Carrier Ordered to Gulf From Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP) — The 80,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation has been ordered to sail from the Philippines into waters near the Gulf in a demonstration of U.S. concern about conditions in that area, administration officials said today.

This is the second time that the Constellation, carrying from 80 to 90 planes, has been ordered from the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay to move toward the Indian Ocean. However, the last time this occurred, in late December, President Carter reportedly changed his mind and kept the ship in the South China Sea.

But the revolution in Iran apparently has caused the United States to lose a firm oil-producing ally in the Gulf region.

The Constellation will be accompanied by three or four escorting warships and probably an oiler on the voyage from the Philippines through the Indian Ocean to the Arabian Sea.

Officials said that it was uncertain how long the Constellation would be kept in the Arabian Sea area.

Gunbattle in Turkey

ANKARA, March 6 (Reuters) — Ten persons were killed and many wounded yesterday, when two tribes in the southeastern Turkish town of Siverek fought a gunbattle over a woman, the Anatolian news agency reported.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ©
Est. 1911
5 rue Baume, PARIS
Falkenberg Str. 9 Munich.

السلامة العامة

apid Increase in Melanomas

Most Cancers Still on Rise, Expert Tells U.S. Panel

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI) — Most types of cancer are still on the rise, some drastically, a national Cancer Institute official told a Senate Health subcommittee today.

Among men, eight out of 10 major types — including bladder, prostate, lung and intestinal cancer — are increasing. Among women, eight of 13 types — including lung, uterine, breast, bladder and kidney cancers — are increasing.

And among both white men and women, one of the most rapid increases is in melanomas, frequently fatal skin cancers. Dr. Martin S. Schneiderman, a Cancer Institute statistician and epidemiologist, testified that this stems from "our insatiable desire for a good tan."

He also said that melanomas are on the rise because of the sun's powerful ultraviolet rays are reaching earth because of the depletion of the ozone layer. Some scientists think this protective layer of molecules far above earth is being degraded by chemical activities.

Some Rates Down

Stomach cancer is down sharply in men and women. Leukemia incidence is down as well as the incidence of cancer of the cervix. Dr. Schneiderman said that the wide use of the Pap smear has enabled doctors to catch changes before they become cancerous.

He also said that, although the incidence of many cancers — and cancer in general — is on the rise, the rise has begun to level in the past five years or so.

There have been large gains in survival for victims of a few cancers, especially the leukemias and lymphomas. In recent years, also have been significant

spite Pertini's Efforts

Italian Parties Preparing for Early National Ballot

ROME, March 6 (UPI) — Italy's local parties today began laying groundwork for early national elections, convinced that President Pertini's latest bid to get a government formed had failed.

Preparations for an election "earlier than scheduled" began as Mr. Pertini completed end of political negotiations to a compromise could be reached between the Christian Democrats and Communists.

Observers said that neither the Christian Democratic leader, Benigno Zaccagnini, nor Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer could afford to compromise their stands now because of national party congresses being held in the coming months.

According to the experts, the Christian Democrats are mainly concerned that either Mr. Andreotti or another party member be the caretaker premier when elections are called.

K. Prostitutes

sk Parliament

Legalize Jobs

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters) — Militant British prostitutes took their campaign to legalize their profession to Parliament today.

They won an initial victory in the House of Commons, 134 to 50, to allow the reduction of their bill to a law against prostitution. The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

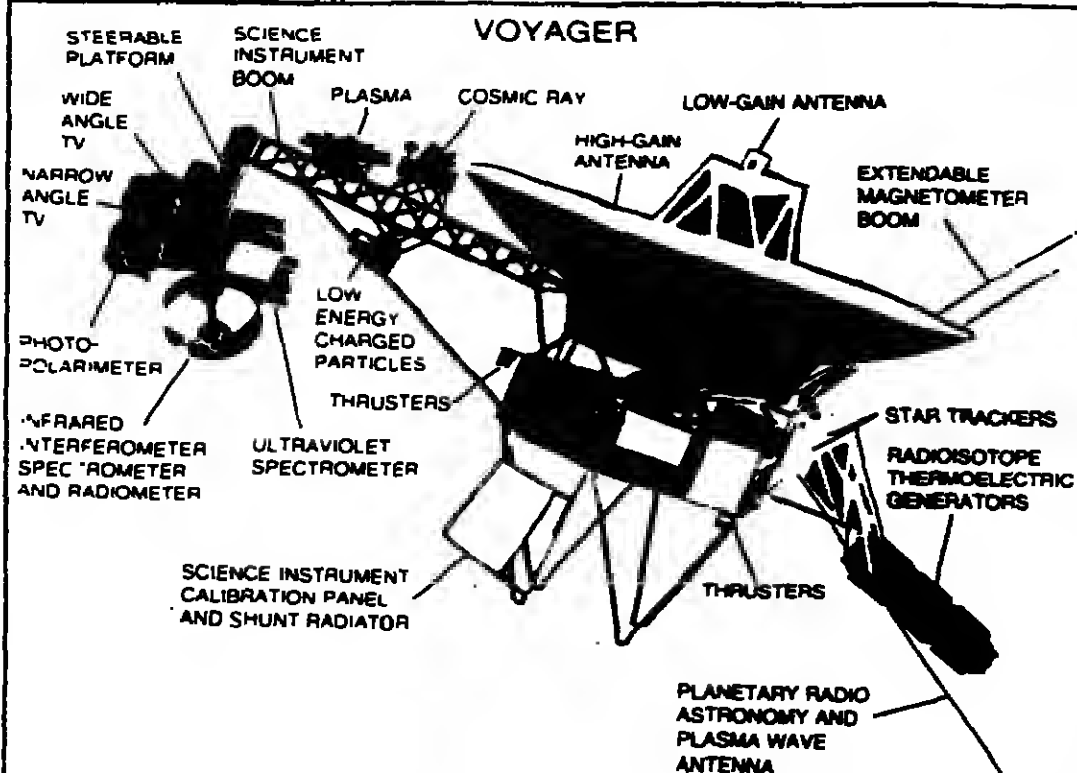
The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.

The bill was introduced by a parliamentarian Maureen Johnson. It calls for an end to which label a woman a "common prostitute" after conviction and state that two persons sharing an apartment for prostitution is a brothel. The prostitute, say the laws against prostitution, advertising and prostitution sharing force them into the life of organized crime.



This diagram shows the Voyager spacecraft, which yesterday approached Jupiter's moon Io.

Voyager Relays Photos of Jupiter, Io

(Continued from Page 1)

came through the day's events in fine shape.

The eight-hour flight, through the most intense radiation fields surrounding Jupiter, was not without tense moments. A filter wheel that swings around the lens of the spacecraft's polarimeter (an instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light) jammed, forcing flight direction to turn off the instrument for six hours.

A clock on the craft began running long. The shutter on the camera tripped open several times by accident, suggesting that stray electric currents were arcing across portions of the spacecraft.

"Key spacecraft parts were protected," Mr. Stone said. "The radiation intensities were about what we expected."

Strange Moon

During its long, curving flight near Jupiter — during which it passed in front of Jupiter and again behind the planet — Voyager photographed a moon that Dr. Laurence Soderblom of the U.S. Geological Survey described as "one of the strangest bodies of the solar system."

Io measures about 2,000 miles in diameter, approximately the same as Earth's moon.

It showed a surface with almost every imaginable geological feature — seeps, channels, rifts and mesas. A Voyager photograph showed a continuous ridge several miles high and almost a

thousand miles long. Circular scars in the crust covered regions the size of Michigan. What appeared to be an enormous extinct volcano showed up in another photograph. As rough as some of its features were, Io was surprisingly smooth and almost devoid of craters, which could make it the only rocky body in the solar system that has no craters.

Photographs of Jupiter's moon, taken later in the day, showed numerous craters. The few craters that could be identified on Io looked as if they were being filled. "Some of the features look as if they've been blown over with sand, but there's no wind on Io to account for that," Mr. Soderblom said.

"We're led to the inescapable conclusion that there is some surface process on Io that's eroding the surface even today." The only serious candidate for the erosion of Io is the "wind" of radiation that blows so fiercely in, close to Jupiter, that it may be digging the surface like giant shovels.

"It looks as if the surface is being gubbed away," Mr. Soderblom said. "We have to ask ourselves the question: Is the erosion on an order of 300 feet, which it does not appear to be, or is it more like a mile, which it could be?"

Features on Io also looked as if they were being washed by a liquid coming out of cracks in the surface, then being sucked in through the same cracks, Mr. Soderblom said. The features looked as if they were being

washed with water, but scientists believe that Io has no water. "Some liquid is carrying things out and leaving evaporated salts on the surface," Mr. Soderblom said. "It could be liquid ammonia, for all we know."

Yellow Circles

Color photographs of Io taken yesterday showed a moon that was less red and had more mustard, oranges and whites than pictures had shown Sunday. Circular white-and-tan basins were surrounded by almost perfect yellow circles. "It's better-looking than a lot of pizzas I've seen," said Dr. Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona.

A mosaic photograph of the Great Red Spot also caught the interest of Voyager scientists. The photograph revealed at least five huge swirls of gas circling counterclockwise like a hurricane and covering a region three times the size of Earth. "We now see the Red Spot close enough so that we think we see these rapid vortices of gas culminating in the center," Mr. Smith said, like the storm clouds over very high-pressure regions on Earth, or the eye of a hurricane.

During Voyager's flight near Jupiter and Io, hundreds of guests gathered at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, including California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. The public-broadcasting network sent a live program from the laboratory, which was seen in Congress and the White House.

But Problem May Be Abating

Drink: U.S. Congress Tradition

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Former Rep. Wilbur Mills, reminding the other day about drinking and drinkers in Congress, recalled that John Nance Garner, the early Texan who served as vice president under Franklin Roosevelt, would never let the hour of 5 p.m. slip by without having a tumbler of whiskey.

"It didn't matter who he was with," Mr. Mills said. "He would stop whatever he was doing sharply at 5 and pour his glass of whiskey."

There has been a great sea of alcohol poured in congressional environs since Mr. Garner's day, and the confession last week of Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge that he had taken "my problem to the bottle" rather than to "my Maker" again raised the question of whether alcohol substantially interferes with the workings of government.

Sen. Talmadge made his statement after five weeks of treatment in the alcohol-abuse ward of the Long Beach, Calif., Naval Medical Center. Expressing confidence that he, rather than drink, was now in control of his life, the 65-year-old Democrat returned to Washington to the praise and sympathy of his colleagues — and to face an investigation of his financial dealings by the Senate Ethics Committee.

Mr. Mills, whose fall from the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee was triggered by alcohol, believes that his 1974 drunken escapades with stripper Funne Foxe cost the country a national health insurance program because he was not around to push the legislation through the House. But after four years of sobriety, he says that Washington has no higher percentage of alcoholics or alcohol consumption than groups of professional people elsewhere.

Borne Out

Statistics tend to bear him out: Washington metropolitan-area liquor consumption is about one case a year per capita, about on a par with New York and slightly less than in Los Angeles and Boston. "There is not as much drinking on the Hill as there used to be," Mr. Mills said. "The members are a lot younger now, and some of them have not even learned to smoke."

Alcoholism nationally takes a great toll on health and productivity. Increasing numbers of companies and unions have established programs to deal with it. It is a serious problem in the military and in high schools. The number of families disrupted by drinking rose 50 percent between 1974 and 1977, according to a Gallup Poll.

It would be surprising if the affliction were not found in the seat of national government, where people work under pressures that enhance the probability of its excessive use. In fact, alcohol has always



John Nance Garner (1936)

been a lubricant in U.S. politics. When the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, whiskey was kept in convenient decanters in the rear of the chamber.

The Washington establishment was not particularly happy to have had the matter set in perspective in 1973 by White House aide John Ehrlichman. He told the Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal that "someone with a serious drinking habit is of doubtful fitness for the kind of heavy duty that any senator bears. You can go over to the gallery, and watch a member totter onto the floor in a condition of at least partial inebriation."

Sen. Talmadge was a member of the Watergate panel, and it was his tottering on the floor five years later that caused his colleagues, and Mr. Mills, to urge him to get treatment.

Succession of Totterers

The succession of totterers has been a tiny percentage of official Washington, but over the years there have been enough of them to cause concern. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., did not totter before he swore off drink several years ago; he staggered. The late Rep. Mendel Rivers, when he was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, would disappear on long drunken stunts with the military keeping him under clandestine observation to make sure that he did not give away national secrets.

Former Speaker Carl Albert, a frequent user of the Zebra Lounge in northwest Washington, had been drinking before his widely publicized automobile accident in 1972. And during a nationally televised Senate committee hearing, the late Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, one of the Senate's heaviest drinkers, found himself unable to complete a sentence.

Some of the more embarrassing incidents have stemmed from the two-fisted drinking that was part and parcel of U.S. politics in years past. Herman Talmadge, whose father, "Old Gene," was a huckster's spellbinder, came out of that tradition. In the South particularly, politics was entertainment, and its harque oratory could be enriched with the sipping of bourbon.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, the presidential candidate, was a heavy imbiber. President Johnson would have a succession of Scotchies with reporters, then unashamedly tell his press secretary to say that his drinking consisted of a bourbon or two before dinner, a lubrication intended to appease domestic distillers.

Most of the old-time drinkers have faded from the Washington scene, partly because the news media are less inclined now to protect officials from personal indiscretions. Some who were approaching the tottering stage were defeated in recent elections. Because there is now less stigma attached to alcoholism, there has been a rise of public confessions extending even to wives — Betty Ford, Jov Baker, wife of the Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Different Politics

There is now a different kind of politics that encourages more moderation in drinking. Campaigns are more apt to be run other than via the old political machines, where drink was part of the process. Congressmen are better educated and have to spend more time in preparing their work, rather than sitting in on post-workday bull sessions of the kind that the late Speaker Sam Rayburn used to hold in his office under the euphemism, "The Board of Education."

There is no way to measure the damage done to the governed by excessive alcohol consumption. But those who work with the Capitol Hill chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous say that it takes its toll, and that the succession of totterers, which has been only the outward sign of a deeper problem, is likely to continue.

Leland Haworth, A Leader in U.S. A-Research, Dies

NEW YORK, March 6 (UPI) — Leland Haworth, 74, a former director at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, died yesterday in Port Jefferson, N.Y.

Mr. Haworth is credited with building the fledgling Brookhaven laboratory into a world-renowned center for research, especially in high energy physics.

After teaching physics at several universities over a number of years, Mr. Haworth, in 1947, moved to the newly founded Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he became an assistant director in charge of special projects.

President Kennedy appointed him to the AEC in 1961. In 1963, he became director of the National Science Foundation, a position he held for six years.

Vevgeny Karpov

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP) — Vevgeny Karpov, 61, the father of the world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov, has died after a long illness, an official of the Soviet Chess Federation said today.

Eugenie Meany

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI) — Eugenie Meany, 82, the wife of AFL-CIO president George Meany, died yesterday at her home in suburban Bethesda, Md., after a lengthy illness.

Greek Chief to Belgrade

ATHENS, March 6 (AP) — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis will begin a visit to Belgrade March 16th, the government announced today. The invitation was extended by Yugoslav President Tito and Federal Council President Veselin Djuranovic.



Now you have the opportunity to buy fine quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use at tremendous savings to you from the leading fine source diamond company at the diamond center of the world.

Contact us for full information, or visit us.

IDS

International Diamond Sales

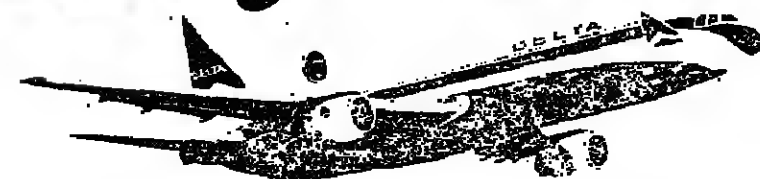
Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2009 Antwerp, Belgium.
Tel. 031-217784, Telex 52326 IDS-B.
London Salon: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0EP.
Tel. 01-836 4143.
(All Diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)

Fly Delta non-stop from London to Atlanta, Georgia for only £82.

Budget or Standby Single Fare to "Inside U.S.A." Daily non-stop leaves Gatwick Airport at 1210, arrives Atlanta at 1625. For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London at (01)668-0935, Telex 87480.

Delta Ticker Office is at 140 Regent Street, London, W1R 6AT.

Delta is ready when you are



In Again, Out Again

The Chinese incursion into Vietnam and the subsequent statements of a withdrawal are wry reminders of that old song about the Duke of York who had 10,000: He marched them up a hill one day and marched them back again. But there are too many dead, too much destruction, too much world tension resulting from the Chinese episode to dismiss it with a quip. Moreover, it is still far from clear what the results of the whole event may prove to be.

The Chinese said they had invaded Vietnam in reprisal for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. But there are also boundary disputes between Peking and Hanoi as well as wrangles over the treatment of ethnic Chinese by the Vietnamese. The Chinese are calling for negotiations and it remains to be seen just how they will use the threat, the memory or the presence of military force to affect the bargaining.

Parallels have been drawn between the Chinese conduct in this episode and that in the Peking attack upon India. Relations between India and China had been close, but they began to fall apart when China took over Tibet in 1959; soon thereafter the Chinese moved into northeastern India and resolved some border disputes militarily. Whether such a conclusion will result from the invasion of Vietnam, however, is still a question.

China's activities in Vietnam do not seem to have disrupted the new association with the United States — opening formal diplomatic relations and beginning trade discussions with Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal in Peking seem to prove that. And this was in spite of public protests from Washington against the attack on Vietnam. Nor has the Soviet Union taken any action to support its own complaints about the Chinese course. The invasion has strained relations among the superpowers (if China can be listed with the United States and the Soviet Union in this category); it did not bring them to open confrontation.

Thus, if China sincerely intends to withdraw and manages to do so without further military or diplomatic complications, its stroke against Vietnam will probably leave few specific changes in the condition of Southeast Asia. What negotiations can now achieve, whether with respect to Cambodia or the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, is doubtful. And there are the dead on both sides and the battered countryside over which the fighting took place. And there is still, as the failure of the United Nations to take any positive steps to end the fighting makes all too plain, no international form of dealing with the little wars that are costing so much in Vietnam, the Yemens and Uganda.

Toward Peace in Mideast

Jimmy Carter rescued the Camp David process from virtually certain collapse on Sunday and if he does not produce an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty soon, it will not be for any stunting of effort or prestige. Having offered Israel an agreed U.S.-Egyptian draft which Israel rejected as a "sham," Mr. Carter altered some parts of it enough to win Mr. Begin's and his Cabinet's quick approval of further negotiations. Specifically, he seems to have eased Israeli misgivings that under a treaty Egypt could still give priority in a war crisis to its old obligations to Arab allies. He may also have dangled sweeteners having to do with defense cooperation and aid. The president then mooted the pesky question of the level of Israeli-Egyptian representation at talks in Washington by deciding to go himself to Cairo and Jerusalem to discuss "the peace process, regional security and bilateral issues."

The immediate question, of course, is what the Egyptian reaction will be. On the face of it, it appears that Mr. Carter, rather than take Menachem Begin's no for an answer, moved away from the previously agreed Egyptian-Israeli position and shifted the burden of fresh decision upon Anwar Sadat. We

surmise, however, that by meeting Israeli objections that Egypt could put its Arab commitments ahead of a treaty with Israel, Mr. Carter won a more sympathetic Israeli response to Egypt's need to move ahead expeditiously on negotiations for Palestinian self-rule. It is possible, too, that Mr. Carter has in mind some substantial sweeteners for Egypt by way of economic aid, military cooperation or both. We note that Egypt's premier gave as his "personal" assessment on Monday that the proposals accepted by the Israeli Cabinet are acceptable to Egypt as well.

For those who, like ourselves, believe a Mideast peace is worth a full measure of presidential striving, there can be no caviling at the gamble Mr. Carter is taking — if he has carefully thought his way to the end of the road. We say this realizing that he is putting at risk the nation's prestige and credibility, not merely his own. By this investment, however, he enhances his bargaining power in his dealings with Israel and Egypt. Plainly, President Carter is giving peace in the Mideast his very best effort. So, too, must Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat. We do not doubt that they are.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spain Reinforces Democracy

In the three years since Franco's death, Spain has transformed itself. An oppressive, law-and-order dictatorship has become Europe's newest democracy and last week the country held its second parliamentary election in two years. This remarkable evolution, accomplished without violent upheaval, owes much to Spain's political leaders, who have put consolidation of democracy ahead of partisan interests.

The election results show wide popular backing for democracy — and for the moderate positions of the two main parties, the ruling Union of the Democratic Center and the opposition Socialists. The Centrists increased their plurality slightly, quite likely enough to allow Premier Adolfo Suarez to remain in office. He is the man most responsible for guiding Spain through the recent changes.

The result is a relief to those who feared that a Socialist victory would have been more than the Spanish Army could digest. On the other hand, despite concern over terrorism, unemployment and inflation, Spaniards gave little support to candidates calling for a re-

turn to the old era of law, order and economic certainty. Army officers openly nostalgic for Francoism found no encouragement in the poll results. On the left, the Communists won about 10 percent of the vote after a subdued campaign.

Spain's friends in Western Europe and the United States can help smooth the path of Spanish democracy. Spain is now in the process of negotiating entry into the European Common Market. Insisting upon too abrupt an adjustment to Common Market policies could worsen the country's unemployment. The United States, which now has a bilateral military alliance with Spain, would like to see Madrid ultimately integrated into NATO. Such a step is controversial in Spanish politics and Washington should exercise patience. Spain has done much over the past 40 months to reinforce the cause of the Western democracies. Those democracies should now be eager to do what they can to reinforce democracy in Spain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter's Big Throw

There is an air of desperation about President Carter's sudden decision to go to the Middle East to try to persuade President Sadat and Mr. Begin to salvage the Camp David agreement. We hope that agreement is close enough for his personal presence to bring a result which could not otherwise be achieved. The outcome of Mr. Begin's meetings with Mr. Carter in Washington seemed to do little to encourage such hopes. Nevertheless, U.S. officials did place great emphasis on new proposals that had been put to Mr. Begin.

Perhaps Israel's reaction was encouraging. President Sadat may well be even harder to budge on the main points of difference than Mr. Begin. . . . Mr. Carter is going to the

Middle East against a background of conflicting statements about military action to safeguard oil supplies. He is following a characteristic policy of "go anywhere, do anything" for peace. If he pulls it off, against all the apparent odds, he will have implanted a desperately needed element of stability. On the other hand, after such an investment of prestige and such a confession of alarm, if he fails to achieve a resounding success, he will have made things worse. Less spectacular diplomacy, carried out by the men he appointed to do such work, would have been better. In any case, his whole defense and foreign policy is badly faulted. It is not the president's job to be on 24-hour standby to pull chestnuts out of the fire.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1904

PARIS — The question of music critics has again been raised by the New York Herald, which observed in an editorial: "Almost any reporter is preferable to the egotistical, self-opinionated 'long-haired critics' whose day has passed. Eventually he will be as extinct as is the dodo bird. Musical museums will set up his skeleton, possibly, for coming generations of opera-goers to observe and ask, 'My! What's that?' and future lecturers on the curious in creation will tell amused audiences about the queer deaths of the music critic in real life."

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1929

PARIS — When the Chamber of Deputies discusses the supplementary credits bill, they will discuss the clauses concerning the restoration of church property and the re-establishment of certain missionary bodies in France separately from the main bill, thereby averting the parliamentary battle threatened by the parties of the left. Premier Poincaré says that if forced to resign he will decline to form a new cabinet. It is not expected that this will happen, in view of the importance of a number of international problems now under discussion.



Warsaw Regime Braces for Papal Visit

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Edward Gieriek, the head of the Polish Communist Party, is not Stasur Bakhter, the unfortunate former premier of Iran. Nor, for that matter, does John Paul II have anything in common with the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. However, a leader of Poland's democratic dissidents confided recently, the pope's planned trip to Poland will, in its way, be just as important historically as the mullah's return to Iran.

For Karol Wojtyla, the former archbishop of Cracow, will be going back home shortly after the name he has borne since October as the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The visit, which has been scheduled by the Vatican and by the bishops of Poland for May 13, 14, and 15 — and put off by Warsaw until June 2 — really began Jan. 24, the day that the idea of the pope's trip to Poland headed the agenda of the summit talks between Mr. Gieriek and the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Main Topic

The pope's forthcoming trip has since been the main topic of conversation throughout the country, inflaming some and provoking no end of trouble within the ruling circles of the Communist Party, without finding its way into the official press. The first visit of a pope — and what is more, of the first Polish pope — to a Communist country is more than a simple sentimental event, and it has greater importance than the protocol visit of a foreign head of state to Poland.

Twice before, in 1966 and 1976, Warsaw refused to allow a pope — Paul VI — to visit the country. The reason was that Communist authorities were afraid of being overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the Catholic population. Today, however, Warsaw is up against the wall and cannot refuse the right to come home to a Polish pope even though it has all the more reason to fear an extraordinary, even a delirious, reaction of the population.

Five months before the pope's visit — even before the principle of a papal voyage had been agreed to — all habitable quarters within a radius of 150 kilometers from Cracow had been solidly booked. And the authorities reserved for themselves all the hotel rooms in the area. Millions of visitors are expected, creating a series of logistic problems — hygiene, food supplies, transportation and sleeping quarters to giant tent city is being planned. — In a country where a simple country fair already poses some difficulties of lodging and transportation.

Political Problems

But these questions are insignificant compared to the political problems for Warsaw, which considers the pope's visit a major challenge. For Mr. Gieriek and his friends know that the coming of John Paul II will greatly increase the power of the church, whose singular monopoly of judgment on moral issues is increasingly hard to take for the arbitrary and theistic state which, by definition, does not accept to share its power.

The Communist Party got a little taste to what it may expect in June just last month when on Candlemas Day, Feb. 2, millions of Poles went to church to attend special masses for the pope. They chanted a prayer prepared by the nation's bishops, saying that the pope "must bring aid, not only to Catholic Poland, but to the entire East of Europe. And that is quite a program in itself."

Since then, something new has cropped up which is not likely to ease the situation. Catholics in other Eastern European countries have made known their determination to be present during the papal visit, the outstanding event of their generation. They will come from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and from Lithuania, particularly Lithuania, where the Catholic church still represents a powerful force, the only real opposition to Communist power.

The activity of the democratic opposition within Poland also has been stimulated by the announcement of the pope's visit. A joint petition by the Human Rights Committee and the Catholic Self-Defense Committee urges the Warsaw

authorities to "state publicly and officially that the pontiff may — freely and at all times — return to Poland and travel freely within his own country."

The petition also urges the Polish press to "publish complete and uncensored information" concerning the pope's schedule in Poland. It also suggests that a legal holiday be declared during the pope's stay so that the largest possible number of Poles may participate in the ceremonies.

Scholars Are Busy

Notwithstanding the details, the most delicate aspect of the papal visit remains the symbolic meaning of the trip. If the pope's trip had taken place in May it would have coincided with the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the death of Saint Stanislaw, the patron of Catholic Poland and one of the first bishops of Cracow.

And Stanislaw Szczepanowski, who was decapitated because of his opposition to the absolute rule of King Boleslaw the Bold, has always been revered as the symbol of the rights of the Polish people, if not simply of the rights of man, depending on the interpretation of the historical context.

While the pope considers Saint Stanislaw to be "a spokesman for the most essential rights of the human person . . ." certain Polish scholars are busy trying to prove that this is a false interpretation of history. The Bishop Stanislaw, these scholars say, betrayed his own king to seek aid from a German emperor.

Whatever the truth may be, it is always legend that wins out and the pope's presence in Poland on the anniversary of Saint Stanislaw's death would necessarily have been

exploited by all those — Catholic or not — who believe in certain human values that are absolutely irreconcilable with the ideas that the totalitarian authorities have about the pursuit of happiness.

The authorities thought it best, for example, that the people should not find out what the pope said about Saint Stanislaw in his Christmas message to the parish of Cracow. The simply censored all mention of the saint from the papal letter.

Theoretically, the regime had the power to prevent any visit by the pope. But, in fact, it would not have dreamed of doing that, for it would have led to a confrontation with the population and with the church which will not willingly see the gates of the most Catholic nation of Europe and of the Communist world shut to the pope, the former bishop of Cracow.

After Turmoil

Finally, after much turmoil and bitter debate, which divided the highest authorities in the Communist Party's ruling circle, Warsaw suggested a way of breaking the deadlock: It would change the date of the pope's visit from May 13 to June 2.

This seemingly clever idea, meant to save face for the Communist regime, is nothing less than grotesque, for whatever date is chosen, this year will remain the anniversary year of Saint Stanislaw.

From the start, it was clear that Mr. Gieriek had only one reasonable way to act: to smile in the face of adversity and to try to make the most of a difficult situation. Thus, he may yet come out of it a winner. He could, for example, demand that the church collaborate with the authorities to assure that the visit

remains respectable, under control and that it does not become intolerable for the regime. Then he would feel freer about asking that the church participate in the government's efforts to get the population moving and working so that it may overcome the worst crisis that the Communist regime has known since the end of the war.

Stagnant Economy

According to official statistics, last year, the economy was stagnant for the first time since 1945 and many Polish workers suffered a real loss of income. The severe and disastrous winter combined with the state's inability to react intelligently have only made matters worse. For these reasons, Mr. Gieriek has an absolute need of a period of calm and end to all the unrest. To obtain this calm, to soothe the unrest of a desperate and hostile population, the Communist chief must be able to rely on the help and cooperation of the church. The future of his regime may well depend on that.

"The pope's extravagant welcome in Mexico will appear to have been a simple village ceremony when compared to what he will get when he comes home," a Polish observer confided.

John Paul II has let it be known that he would like to visit Warsaw, Cracow, Gniezno, which in 970 was the first capital of Poland, and the sanctuary of the Black Virgin in Czestochowa, where hundreds of thousands of Poles go on a pilgrimage every year.

Difficult to pronounce outside of Poland, this name Czestochowa, but it has been part of Polish history for centuries, and as of the month of June, it may belong to the history of the world.

Is U.S. Closer to a Recession?

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — It is the official judgment of the Carter administration that the country is not headed for a recession. That judgment is not provably wrong, but there is a growing possibility that it may be found in error. And if it is not just this government, but this country, faces a rather wrenching readjustment in its thinking.

To their credit, administration economists have been saying for months that the U.S. economy will slow down this year. They have been planning for it and budgeting to bring it about. But, unlike most outside economists, they have denied there will be a recession — a period of at least six months of stagnation or shrinkage in jobs and output.

But, at this point, the risk of recession looks greater than it did even six weeks ago, when the Carter administration made its forecasts for the year. Fuel and food prices have pushed inflation to even higher levels; consumer confidence has been impaired; some elements of the economy are overheated, while others are cooling too fast for comfort.

It may be that the administration and the country — both of which are overdue for a bit of luck — may avoid seeing this fragile structure tip into economic decline, but it would not be prudent to bet on it. And a change in the economic outlook would require major readjustments in political rhetoric and strategy. Nowhere is that more evident than in that current centerpiece of political debate, the balanced federal budget.

President Carter has pledged to

achieve that goal by fiscal 1981. His critics, who say they don't trust him or the Congress to keep that pledge, would like to nail that requirement into the Constitution and keep it there forever more.

But if a recession hits later this year, you can forget about budget balancing. As Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has pointed out, "When unemployment goes up only 1 percentage point, the deficit swells by some \$20 billion." And a 1 percent unemployment increase would be a "mild" recession. A serious dip could double or triple that figure.

Irony

Ironically, the public officials who are most likely to get caught in a severe political bind if the economy slips into a recession are the very ones who have been most vocal in demanding the federal budget balance its books.

I refer, of course, to the state legislators who have been merrily passing resolutions calling on Congress to initiate a balanced-budget amendment or convene a constitutional convention for that purpose.

As Richard P. Nathan of the Brookings Institution (a Republican who is no defender of Carter policies) has pointed out, the clamor for fiscal conservatism has already brought a significant turnabout in federal aid to states and local governments. After rising steadily for many years, "nonvoted" grants from the federal government to states and localities are projected [by the Carter budget] to

decline in real [inflation-adjusted] terms by 3.3 percent in 1979 and by 6.8 percent in 1980.

"These declines," Nathan says, "are unprecedented in recent experience, and would put pressure on state and local budgets even in a healthy economy."

But "ironically," as he points out, "the biggest reductions come in the programs expanded in 1977 to fight the last recession, just as the next recession is about to pole its head up on the economic horizon."

"The effect of these reductions," Nathan notes, "is going to hit very hard about a year from now if the 1980 budget is enacted in close to its present form. Assuming there is a recession late this year or early next, with rising unemployment, lowered local tax receipts, and simultaneously higher prices, these cuts in federal grants are bound to cause especially severe problems for the nation's most distressed cities. This is so because the federal grant-in-aid programs most affected by the cutbacks in 1979 and 1980 are also the programs best targeted on community distress — CETA public service jobs, local public works and the anti-recession fiscal assistance program."

It is not difficult to imagine 1980 politics dominated by a different set of issues than those which now dominate the economic debate — providing yet another challenge to the agility of the Carter administration and its rivals.

On Keeping Camp David From Dying

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Alive or not well is the current state of the negotiations to fulfill the Camp David accord for peace between Israel and Egypt. On the Israeli side, Mr. Begin, by inflating an essentially legalistic issue, has cleared an internal political hurdle.

But on the Egyptian side, President Sadat still faces the far higher hurdle posed by hostility in the Arab world. President Carter's decision to visit Cairo this week represents an effort to help him clear that obstacle.

To a large extent external developments caused the deterioration of the Camp David accord, signs so exultantly by President Carter and Messrs. Begin and Sadat in September. Most important, it was the downfall of the shah of Iran.

Iran has now become a source of money, arms and moral support for the most intransigent opponents of the Camp David accord, the PLO, the Liberation Organization. The revival of the PLO, moreover, only the final act of a tilt that will see the whole Arab world as the shah slipped slowly from power.

As the shah's downfall has Iraq, which had formerly been guard against Iran, re-entered world of Arab politics. The Iraq stopped accusing all other states being soft on Israel and now toward an accommodation with its neighbor, Syria.

The Syrian-Israeli rapprochement, proved a source of attraction for the monarchial regimes of Camp David to begin with and fearful what was happening to the shah Jordan and Saudi Arabia. At Baghdad summit in November, of those countries and the rest of the Arab world — minus Egypt joined in a strong condemnation of the Camp David accord.

Baghdad had a direct impact. President Sadat's stance. In coming negotiations to fill out the details of Camp David, he felt obliged to show that he was not selling the cause of the Palestinians, that end his emissaries sought assurances on three issues previously left vague.

First they wanted relief from clause in Article 6 of the proposed peace treaty which gave the treaty with Israel primacy over all Egyptian other treaties, including those with the Arab states. Secondly, they wanted some assurance that fulfillment of the bilateral accord with Israel would be accompanied by Israeli action to give autonomy to the Palestinian Arabs in on two halves of land currently occupied by Israel — the West Bank which had been taken from Jordan in the 1967 war, and the Golan Heights, which had been taken from Syria at the same time.

U.S. officials, afraid to upset apple cart, got the Egyptians agree that the treaty language kept intact. But they agreed Egyptian insistence that there side memoranda interpreting the treaty. The side memoranda stated that Egypt was not abrogating previous treaties with the Arab world, and asserted that it should be linkage between peace with Israel and autonomy for Palestinians.

The U.S. position caused political problems for Mr. Begin especially among his own hard-core followers in the majority. They events in Iran proved that he could easily be swept from power in Egypt. Therefore they oppose any steps which eased Egypt's position under the treaty with Israel. In these conditions Mr. Begin singled out as the "heart and soul" of the matter the clause in Article asserting the primacy of Egypt treaty with Israel. By holding it by threatening a breakdown in the whole process, he was apparently able to win some softening of U.S. interpretation in the memorandum covering that article. He put the softer version to the Israeli Cabinet and won their assent.

That put the ball in the Egyptian court. Apparently the Israelis agreed to "target" dates for steps toward autonomy for the Palestinians, particularly in Gaza, the strip which Egypt once administered. Mr. Sadat may be in position to that under the present arrangements he gets far more for Palestinians than anybody else did.

Still he needs all the help he can get to make the agreement palatable to Arab opinion. Mr. Carter visit may provide that help and state the drama and excitement that always likes as a cover for his sions.

In these conditions a breakthrough is far from certain but one hopeful factor has asserted itself. Carter, Begin and Sadat all making strong efforts to Camp David, if only because scuttling would be political disaster for all of them.

Sign Language

'Happy VD Clinic' Is Not 'Last Resort'

By George McArthur

BANGKOK — The towering and gilded Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon is one of the world's most impressive Buddhist shrines, and visitors are instructed to be properly respectful.

At the entrance is a small hand-painted sign saying, in English, "Foot Wearing Prohibited."

The sign has been there for years, a continuing reminder that the English language and the mysterious East often make an odd couple.

There is this warning in English on the wall of a remote restaurant in Bali: "You must be well dressed on the road. Violating this rule you will be seized and confiscated."

The tired tourist jaded with pagodas, snake farms and temple dances comes back to the King Hotel in Bangkok to be told bluntly by a sign in the elevator: "Please keep clean."

An Indonesian hotel has this sign tacked to the wall: "Switch on the electricity and then press button if you want to call the servant."

Collecting such oddities is a game played by many travelers in Asia. An advertising executive in Hong Kong returned with this example from his Bangkok hotel:

"Please beware of your bed companion either boy or girl when you bring into your room. Whenever you are distracted, he or she might steal your valuable property."

The Japanese are famous for their odd use of English. In the mountain resort of Karuizawa old-timers recall a sign saying, "Please do not enter. This is a park for some old ladies."

In the Thai resort town of Pattaya an international hotel chain commissioned a local agency to produce an advertisement of suitable grandeur.

The embarrassing result labeled the hotel "Pattaya's last resort."

When the authorities in Malaysia opened a

swank mountaintop gambling resort they naturally enough put out a brochure in English. It urged visitors to come up and enjoy "Russian roulette."

Often such ads display unwitting candor. Who could resist the Kuala Lumpur restaurant that advertised: "We have a new chef and better food."

On a hot and dusty street in the Burmese temple city of Pagan, a hand-painted sign nailed to a tree advertises the "Soe Soe Chinese Restaurant." The owner is telling it like it is.

Those with a Jewish sense of humor will appreciate the "Lean Goy Trading Co." in Penang.

On South Most Road in Mandalay there is a sign saying "Be kind to animals by not eating them."

Thailand offers the perfect headquarters for extremist women's liberation members. It is a village near the Mekong River named Ban Men.

English-speaking bankers might well be attracted by an impressively named establishment in Jakarta. It is the First National Massage Parlor.

Mr. Porn to You

Visitors to Thailand should be forewarned that Porn is a common family name. It is nonetheless disconcerting to encounter the Porn Beauty Shop.

The yellow pages produce some unexpected entries.

In Hong Kong there is the Sincere Underwear Co., the Charming Garments Co. and the Hung Fat Brassiere Co. There is also a Plastic Bacon Factory.

In Taiwan there is the Happy VD Clinic.

In Bangkok there is a gymnasium that advertises "more than 50 lady boxers for sparring partners."

and a massage parlor that claims to be the only one in the world using Vitamin C soap. What Vitamin C soap is supposed to accomplish is not specified.

— Los Angeles Times

Films in Paris

Mao 'Re-Education' Program

By Thomas Quinn Curris

PARIS, March 6 (IHT) — "Prisonniers de Mao" (at the Elysée) is Jean Pasqualini's account of his seven-year imprisonment in Communist China brought to the screen.

This austere and wing film, shot in Hong Kong and Taiwan by Vera Belmont under his supervision, permits an intimate glimpse behind the Maoist curtain as the cinema has disclosed.

Pasqualini's case is unusual, but record of his experience provides a vivid picture of existence in Mao's regime.

son of a Chinese mother and a Russian father, he was and is a French citizen. Prior to the Communist takeover he worked as an interpreter for the Americans and French in Peking. He was married to a Chinese by whom he had a daughter.

He endured the new order with protest, merely grumbling to wife about the denunciation of the bourgeoisie on every corner and the ice surveillance. When in 1957 a sinuous brainwashing drive was launched, he was regarded as a "rightist," alien element, and was arrested and sentenced to 12 years of "re-education" camp.

In captivity he, like millions of others, was "re-educated" by means of "counter-revolutionaries" makes public confession of guilt, conforms to all stipulations, can be the double-talk of the Maoist in his sleep, complies to all orders and does not utter an eyelash when another inmate is executed for homosexuality or his comrades.

Death-Camp Experience

alling ill, he is in a more perilous situation. Ailing convicts are moved to another camp — a death camp — where they are worked, fed less and soon expire.

companions there are resigned to their fate, but hope that he will be liberated and go forth to tell his story, for they are aware of the reports of the marvels of new China are appearing in the press. They share their gerations with him and when ice resumes diplomatic relations with Peking his case is closed. He is released and sent exile, but he must leave his child behind.

era Belmont, employing the imaginary frame for exposition, dramatized Pasqualini's story remarkable proficiency. Consider that Alexander "Ford" is from Solzhenitsyn's "One in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and the range of her adaptation becomes holdly apparent.

squalini survived as the leafy survives, by the perfection of protective disguise. The Bellet treatment reveals both the asod mask and the agony of the one who must wear it to live.

is cool objectivity to the oach, no spasms of indignation rupting the presentation of and details. But what lies beneath the surface facts and details is exposed. The scene of viduality at the camps — with rumbling cautiously to the uers as the guards and inspecand watch, with one visitor g humbly and respectfully rring gifts of food, and with the boy, a medium of official riloquism, shouting Mao sloat his captive father — is of ite pathos.

je acting accomplishes the pur of fine acting, being entirely passive. The story unfolds with rity and urgency that are exonal in these days of muddleded movies with nothing to say.

umbling saying it. Here is a tant human document of inesable value and a motion picture tistic distinction.

brothers" of Robert Mul- (at the Mercury and the Studebaker in English) is a saga of class, Italo-American family thies.

ay, fresh from high school, is poured into the traditional mold. He is to join his broth-

ers as a construction laborer and to share their crude "macho" pastimes: women, drink and barroom brawls. Fond as he is of his relations, their life-style repulses him and the scenario concerns his struggle to break the stranglehold and to make his independent way. The realization of the story is in the form of a slam-bang melodrama, with tough talk and violent action substituting for missing dramatic force. Much of it is hammy overacted, but Richard Gere, remembered from "Looking For Mr. Goodbar," scores as the lad who longs for freedom.

Reinhard Hauff's "Messer im Kopf," seen at the Paris festival last autumn, is now at the Mazarin, the Matignon and the Racine in its original version. A plodding, enigmatic tale of amnesia and foggy leftist German politics, it has been staged in the terms of a fruitless investigation. A research scientist has been wounded in the head during a police raid on a nest of terrorists. Due to brain damage he suffers loss of memory and can barely speak.

Was he an anarchist ringleader or was he an innocent bystander? The question is exhaustively pondered upon, but remains unanswered. What appears at the outset as a Pirandello dilemma about identity evaporates after a few reels into a set of vague speculations and it is uncertain whether the scientist's eventual tracking down of the policeman who fired on him is undertaken for personal or ideological reasons. Bruno Ganz impersonates the injured professor in a state of semi-coma.

"Le Candidat, Coco La Fleur" (at the Paramount Montmartre, the Palais des Arts and the Maxville in Creole) is the first film from the Antilles, a political satire set in Guadeloupe.

The metropolitan authorities have chosen a deputy candidate for the forthcoming election, but realizing that he stands little chance against the local Communist contender, they build up a second candidate, a certain Coco La Fleur, to split the vote. Coco is an easy-going, friendly chap, a general handyman, a teller of funny stories and the delight of women and children. He opens his campaign, drilled as a stiff party stooge, and with this imposture gets nowhere, but when, during the dull game, he reverts to his natural self his popularity jumps at once. Robert Liensol plays the naive politico to sympathetic results and the comedy, swift, fresh and droll, is constantly entertaining.

The smaller nations are taking their place in the sun of international cinema, bringing with them a welcome novelty as they explore unfamiliar ground. The last months have seen several such arresting imports, among them Lino Brocka's "Insiang" (from the Philippines); Perry Henzell's "The Harder They Come" (Jamaica); "Sun of Hyenas" of Rida Behi (Tunisia); Ahmed el Maanouni's "Alyam Alyam" (Morocco); Mustapha Derkaoui's "Quelques Evenements" (Morocco); Ousmane Sembane's "Ceddo" (Senegal); Dariush Mehrjui's "The Cycle" (Iran) and Merzak Allouache's "Omar Gatlato" (Algeria).

Science

The Upside Downs of Bats

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — Bats hang upside down to reduce the stress on their dainty little hind legs, two Americans have concluded after a recent examination of 167 bat skeletons. Explained Princeton psychologist Joe Pyilka, co-director of the study, in a telephone interview: "Most bats can't walk at all but amble sideways on the ground, swinging their webs in an uneven rhythm."

Bats developed this infirmity because of their peculiar method of gathering food. Using ultrasonic shrieks as sonar to track small insects in flight, they hustle in and use their webs to scoop up the insects and shift them into their mouths. The back legs are needed only to support the web and tail.

Legs being less susceptible to pulling than to pushing, bats hang rather than stand, squat or crouch, Pyilka avers.

Luckily the vampire bat, eeriest of all, has thigh bones "a third thicker than other bats" and is never to be seen ambling Quasimodo fashion through the fields. If it doesn't land directly on its prey to suck or lick its blood, the vampire bat will just walk up to it, in precise and even strides, Pyilka says.

Sloths, he added, which also hang upside down, do so merely out of indolence, for if pressed they can walk, and in dire situations, trot.

Scottish Island Is on the Block

LONDON (AP) — The Scottish island of Iona, which had a crucial part in the early history of Christianity in the British Isles, is for sale.

The island, from which St. Columba began the conversion of Scotland in 563, is being marketed by the 12th Duke of Argyll to meet inheritance taxes. Realtors think that the price could be upward of £1 million (about \$2 million).

Iona's population of 90 lives on farming, fishing and tourism. The island, 3½ miles by 1½ miles, lies in the Inner Hebrides in the Atlantic Ocean. Included in the deal is a 3,500-acre estate on the adjacent island of Mull.

Netsuke Record

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters) — A tiny ivory carving of a cockerel and a hen, about the size of a large walnut, today fetched £19,000 (\$38,000) at Christie's auction rooms, a world record price for a Japanese netsuke or belt toggle.

Honolulu dealer Bernard Hui bought the piece, made in the 19th century by one of Japan's greatest ivory carvers, Kaigyokusai Masatsugu.



The American Community Schools

Nº2 SURREY COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

The Surrey School offers a K-Grade 12 education with excellent academic and recreational facilities. The school stands in a 128-acre estate in rural Surrey, with easy reach of London. Extensive bus services are available.

For details of all seven Schools, contact: The Registrar, Dept. YSC, American Community Schools, 5 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JP

Waverley Road

Rosemary: A Spicy Herbal History of Controversy

PARIS — Elizabeth David, a cookbook author with whom it is hard to disagree, is nevertheless hard on an herb which I happen to like — rosemary.

"With sage," she wrote of it in "Spices, Salt and Aromatics in the English Kitchen," "this herb figures in my kitchen as a decoration only — with their gray-green and reddish leaves both herbs are beautiful in a jug of country flowers but in cooking I don't want either."

Many Italians stuff joints of lamb and pork almost to bursting with rosemary, and the result is perfectly awful. The meat is drowned in the acid taste of the herb and the spiky little leaves get stuck between your teeth. Once, in an out-of-doors Capri cafe I saw an old woman basting her fish — with a bunch of rosemary dipping in olive oil. That's about as much of rosemary as, personally, I want."

I find this estimate all the more surprising because Elizabeth David is an expert on Italian cooking, and it seems to be the Italians who are today the greatest devotees of rosemary in the West. One of my more vivid food memories is of stopping at a restaurant on the express highway at Frascati. I resigned myself to the prospect of, as Miss David would put it, a perfectly awful meal. I was served a superb porchetta (roast pork) seasoned subtly with rosemary, whose fragrance, not at all acid, had perfectly penetrated the perfumed flesh of the pork.

Florence, great porchetta country, uses rosemary with it too, but this is an herb perhaps commoner in Rome. It is not Rome's characteristic herb (wild mint is) but it is honored there. The classic Easter dish of Rome, *abbuchio* (stuffed lamb), is not authentically Roman unless it is flavored with rosemary. Everywhere in Italy rosemary turns up in rice dishes. I presume that its factor there can be explained by two factors: first, the great skill Italians show in growing such plants; second, the great skill they show in the kitchen in dealing delicately with strong flavors.

Christian Legend

"This spice [sic] quickly becomes brutal, difficult to handle," warned Louis Lagriffe in "Le Livre des épices, des condiments et des aromates." "It blankets all other flavors, stifles its cousin, thyme, with its wild incense. Take care!"

A Christian legend attributes the odor of rosemary to a stop made by the Holy Family during the flight into Egypt, when the Virgin Mary spread the clothes of the infant Jesus on a rosemary bush to dry; as a result, in the words of the poet John Oxenham, "that bush forthgives, the faint, rare, sacred sweet of Him." Was it during the same wayside stop that the Virgin flung her scarf over one of the bushes, whose flowers acquired from it their sky-blue hue? It used to be said that rosemary never grew taller than the stature of Jesus

when he was on earth, in which case he must have been seven feet tall; after the age of 33 (Christ's age when he was crucified), it is further explained, rosemary never grows taller, only wider.

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance: pray you love, remember," sang Ophelia. It stood for remembrance long before her time. Perhaps the Egyptians had other reasons for putting bunches of rosemary in their tombs, but we know that in the case of the ancient Romans this was why they placed rosemary in the hands of their dead. In Australia today, a sprig of rosemary is tucked into the buttonhole on Anzac Day, in memory of the fallen.

Rosemary had played two symbolic roles which might seem incompatible: on Athens and in Rome it stood for love (and so for life) and it stood also for death. Maids of honor carried rosemary at weddings; branches of the plant were laid on coffins. Shakespeare succeeded in combining both symbolism when Friar Lawrence, regarding the body of Juliet, not yet really dead, exhorted those present:

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary On this fair corpse; and as the custom

In all her best array bear her to church

This was followed by the stage direction: "They all but the Nurse go forth, casting rosemary on her."

There are many reasons for

which you might want to have rosemary at your beck and call: Carrying a sprig of it wards off evil. It foils black magic and thwarts the evil eye. You can use its wood to make lutes and carpenters' rules. It repels moths and prevents baldness. A branch carried to bed protects you from nightmares. And, which amuses the children, which amuses the children.

Rosemary is a native of the Mediterranean region, where it likes arid growing conditions along the seashore. It seems to prefer weathering only by the evanescent humidity which drifts in from the sea. Its name comes from the Latin *ros maris* or *ros marinus*, "dew of the sea." Pliny explained that rosemary grew in places where there was a good deal of dew, whose plenty in his part of the world may be attributed to the proximity of the sea: it is true that rosemary is never so richly flavored as when it grows by the ocean. The name was depaganized, so to speak, at the period when the cult of the Virgin caused the names of many plants which even vaguely suggested hers to be revised. Thus *ros dew*, was reborn as "rose," and *maris* or *marinus*, sea, as "Mary."

Rosemary is a useful herb to have at hand. It goes so well, Elizabeth David notwithstanding, with so many foods — stews, fish, game (remember the Christmas carol which glorifies the boar's head "bedecked with hays and rosemary"). Its pungency counteracts the sometimes woolly taste of mutton. A useful rule of thumb is that it goes well with pale meats. "I like it particularly with veal and chicken," wrote Violet Stevenson in "A Modern Herbal." "I have eaten it with goat and when meat was scarce and we lived off the land I always used it with squirrel."

There are many reasons for

It takes all kinds of people to make a world airline.

If we want to fly the world, we have to know the world. And Pan Am people do.

Our 27,000 employees come from all over the world. Our cabin crews speak two or sometimes three languages. 47 all told.

Our ground personnel are completely international. Our pilots have flown over every ocean and every continent, including Antarctica.

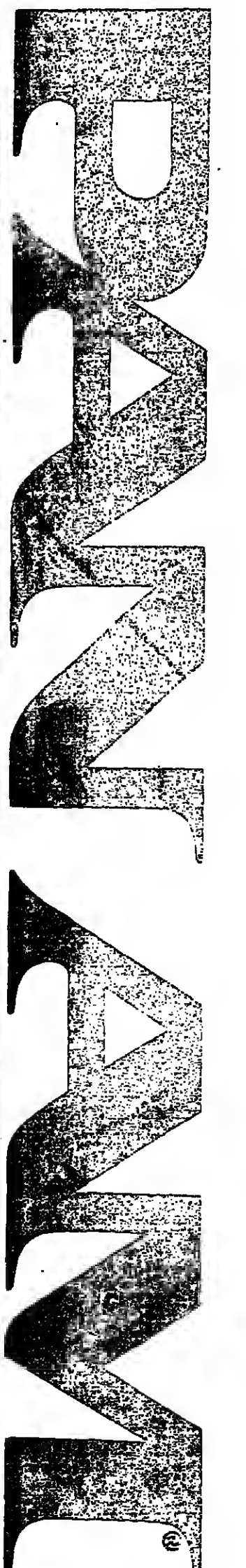
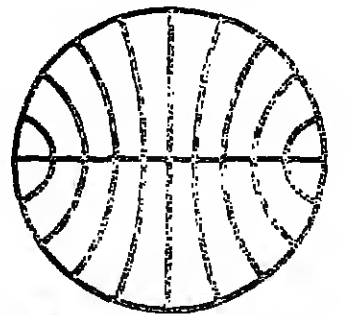
And if, in your travels, you have some question about a destination you've never been to before, you can ask one of our service representatives. Most likely they can tell you about New York, Sydney, Tokyo, Rio or Hong Kong from firsthand experience. With the aid of our Panamatic® II computer service, they can also solve your most difficult routing problems right from the ticketing office.

But when we say it takes all kinds of people to make a world airline, we're including someone else, too. Someone who, in our 52 years of service, let us know what the world wants from an airline and how the world wants to fly.

You. See your Travel Agent, and suggest Pan Am.



We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.



Gold Medal Diamonds

هكذا من الاصل

12 Month Stock				51s				Close Prev				Close Prev				12 Month Stock				51s				Close Prev				Close Prev				
High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	High	Low	Vol	Chg	
25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
27%	19	NLT	1.5	5.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
28%	22%	NW	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
30%	24%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
32%	26%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
34%	28%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
36%	30%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
38%	32%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
40%	34%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
42%	36%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
44%	38%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
46%	40%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%
48%	42%	Norfolk	1.30	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5	100	2.5	20%	25%	15%	MLIND	1.50	2.5				

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a thick, braided rope. The rope is coiled or knotted, with several strands visible. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the rope against a dark, grainy background.

	\$	DS1	FF	L.Lc.	Gldr	RF com	Sol'd Fr	Dank.
tenants	2 0185	4 1556	107 427	46 271	9 2352		136 678	36 395
work (a)	2 5875	54 2625	15 81755	67 552	2 34087	14 85	17 5275	3 653
labors	1 5475	3 765		41 732	2 2073	92 246	16 122	110 095
com (b)	2 02525		2 7335	5 682	1 214 50	43065	10 021	10 5212
	841 45	1 513 91	3553 97	196 28		41 474	28 53	501 81
1 work (c)		2 02455	18 56	2 25075	661 31	3 01225	1 076	7 176
	* 2 4085	4 72	201 81		1 1987	14 495	25 75	50
	1 826		14 2115	1 1987	14 495	5 7005		22 1155

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

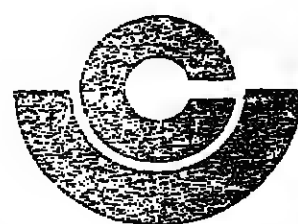
land 74-82	954	964	NCBoard 8-87	96	97	Chevron 5-88	141	125
Trilla 84-83	944	954	NatWest 9-86	96	97	Chrysler 4-88	59	61

[illegible]

W YORK IAPI—	Closing Prices, March 6, 1979	Pierce55	10	10 1/2
		Pinklin	26 1/2	27 1/2

[illegible]

offices span the globe with over 100 contact points.
With total assets of some US \$ 260 billion, 36.000 offices, and presence in key centers such as London, Luxembourg, and Zurich, the UNICO BANKING GROUP offers comprehensive services such as Eurobonds and loans, foreign trade financing, new business contacts, and many others.
To find out more, contact the UNICO BANKING GROUP at 604 Keizersgracht in Amsterdam. Tel.: (20) 222 252. Telex: 15 412, or any partner bank.



UNICO BANKING GROUP

By Eugene T. Maleska



ALBANY	2	C	Fair	MADRID	13	53	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	ALMAI	2	74	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	AMMAN	12	53	Mist
ATHENS	12	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	Rain
BERLIN	7	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	32	Cloudy
BRISLADE	13	53	Fair	MUMICH	4	29	Mist
BERLIN	11	37	Mist	NEW YORK	11	51	Rain
BUSSELS	8	45	Fair	OSLO	13	50	Cloudy
BUCKARST	11	51	Mist	OSLO	4	49	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	43	Rain	PARIS	8	45	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	6	49	Mist
CHONGKING	-1	29	Fog	PRAGUE	16	41	Cloudy
COSTA OCEL SOL	28	64	Fair	SOFIA	4	37	Mist
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Overcast
EDMURGH	4	45	Rain	TEREVEN	16	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	14	64	Mist	TEL AVIV	26	76	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	55	Mist	TOKYO	11	51	Fair
GENEVA	12	52	Mist	TUNIS	16	41	Cloudy
Helsinki	10	50	Overcast	VIENNA	3	29	Fair
ISTANBUL	4	41	Rain	WARSAW	-2	28	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	53	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Rain	ZURICH	6	42	Mist
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 hours)

ADVERTISEMENT

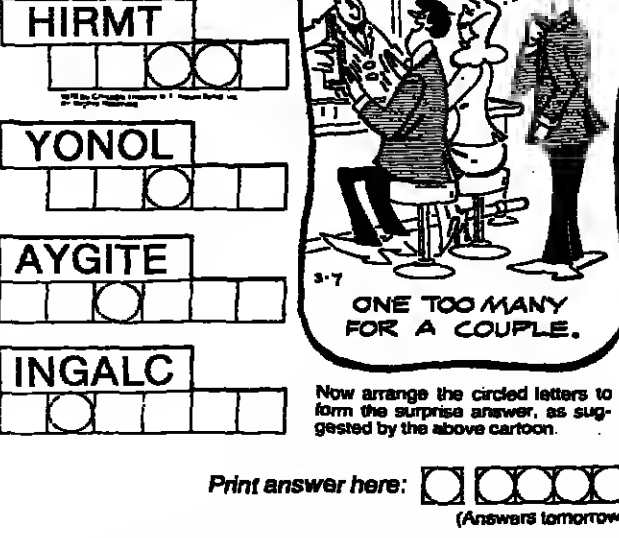
March 6, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NY: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly;

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles. Have one on the house

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's : Jumbles GROOM OPERA RADISH MYOPIC
Answer It's certainly the reverse of marriage! —

"EGAIRRAM"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

A STREAK OF LUCK

Bj. Robert Conot. Seaview Books. Illustrated. 565 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AS A BOY in the Middle West, Thomas Alva Edison was a poor student and a troublemaker. As a young man wandering around the country from telegraph office to telegraph office, he was an unpopular practical joker with a tendency to cause explosions during unauthorized experiments. As an adult in New Jersey, he lived on pie and coffee, slept in a closet with his clothes on, neglected both his bills and his employees, and because he had so many different contracts — with so many conflicting interests — from the Vanderbilts to Jay Gould — was constantly in litigation.

We think of him, of course, as the inventor of the photograph, the electric light bulb, the mimeograph machine and the microphone, not to mention motion pictures and important components of the telephone — an American original, a 19th-century autodidact, like Mark Twain. Indeed, he was as mad for money and as foolish in business matters as Twain. He was also, generally speaking, a louse.

Snow-Pressing Machine

It is almost as interesting to contemplate his failures as his successes. He tried to invent, but did not, a method of making sawdust soluble to form a cheap substitute for ebony, hard rubber or celluloid; a pocket lamp; a cigar lighter; a postage-stamp defacer; artificial silk, artificial ivory and artificial mother-of-pearl; a vacuum pressing machine for cleaning the streets; an electric piano; and cheap India ink. He lost millions of dollars on a scheme to separate low-grade ores magnetically. He used up a lot of his friend Henry Ford's money without producing a battery for an electric car. He was not at all interested in the vacuum tube, although the vacuum tube was within his grasp.

He was a showman in a century that enjoyed shows. His inventions seemed to move directly from the workshop into the pages of the newspapers. He was uncomfortable in the presence of other first-rate minds, perhaps because of egomania and perhaps because he was so hard of hearing, and yet he established in Menlo Park, N.J., what was in effect a model of the modern

That's ironic, too. In our century, the research lab took over, making individual geniuses and showmen like Edison almost obsolete. Our inventions are now the product of a team log with reality in the bowels of the great corporations or behind the closed doors of the universities or inside the secret compounds of the Department of Defense. Edwin Land of Polaroid is perhaps the only inventor of the present day that most Americans could name, and Land, by all accounts, is the opposite of Edison as an employer, a social thinker and a family man.

Robert Conot, who has written an account of the Watts riots and a history of Detroit, is in no way trying to cut Edison down to size. He is simply fascinated by the man and what he wrought. The century itself absorbs him, with its peculiar combination of avarice and creative energy. Conot is just as good reporting on the rivalries among the railroads and corruption in the

Solution to Previous Puzzle

FLAN	CALMO	DEA
DAMI	ADEEP	UDIG
OLAM	FORCE	FILE
ONE	FOURTH	ROAD
PIKE	ADER	
ALLID	DARK	THE
STIDD	LIED	ID
ADICE	ERICA	UNI
BYA	FROG	DINGL
GALLI	VANT	AMEE
ACAD	NOSE	
YND	THE	TABLE
BIART	TEAND	NTRY
ARIS	ENTER	EDA
RIOS	STICE	

By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal, South landed in four hearts after East had opened the bidding with three diamonds. The opening lead was the diamond ten, and South had to decide whether to win with the ace. As it happens, a duck would have made matters easy, but it was highly likely that East held seven diamonds, in which case he could win and give his partner a ruff.

So South called for dummy's diamond ace and thought matters over. A trump lead was likely to succeed, but ran the risk of defeat if West held all three missing trumps and a second diamond. This turned out to be the position, and it is easy to see what would have happened after a trump lead at the second trick. West would have won, the defense would have persevered with diamonds, and the heart ten would have furnished the setting trick.

South spoiled the way to guard against this contingency. He immediately cashed two high spades, willing to accept the very slight possibility that East held a singleton spade. The third spade was ruffed in the closed hand, and a trump was led toward the dummy. East won with the king, but had

Patent Office as he is on developments in the laboratory. There is gee-whiz science in "A Stroke of Luck." There is, instead, a painstaking step-by-stepping from the problem to the solution, with side glances at the casual ties along the way. There is no psychologizing, merely the details, and a kind of wonder.

Commercial Effects

The wonder is that the life is unimaginable without it. The commercial facts are staggering. As Conot reports, "Motion pictures are a \$1.2-billion industry in the United States. Phonographs and recording are \$1 billion. The electric industry generates nearly 2 trillion kilowatt-hours of power and grosses almost \$1 billion a year. Sales of household appliances, washers and air conditioners, stoves and refrigerators, radio and television sets amount to more than \$15 billion." General Electric has assets of \$1 billion and sales of \$13 billion. A.B. Dick Co., which began marketing the mimeograph

grossed \$261,000 in 1975.

And sight itself has been diminished, perhaps because that is when Edison liked to work.

In his memoir "My Friend Edison," Henry Ford recalled "One day while Mr. Edison and I were calling on Luther Burbank in California, he asked us to register in his guest book. The book had a column for signature, another for occupation and a final one entitled 'interested in.' Mr. Edison signed a few quick but unheard mottoes in the final column he was without an instant's hesitation 'everything.' Except it seems the evidence of this excellent host people.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICITION		Last Week
This Week		
1	CHESAPEAKE , by James A. Michener	2
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE , by Herman Wouk	3
3	OVERLOAD , by Arthur Hailey	1
4	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER , by John Cheever	5
5	ORESS GRAY , by Lucius Tinsford	12
6	THE FIRST VOYAGE , by H. G. Wells	13
7	EVERGREEN , by Belva Plain	13
8	SECOND GENERATION , by Howard Fast	9
9	THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT , by Lawrence Sanders	7
10	THE COUP , by John Updike	4
11	THE FAR PAVILIONS , by John Galsworthy	6
12	FOOLS DIE , Mario Puzo	8
13	PROTEUS , by Morris West	11
14	ILLUSIONS , by Richard Bach	15
15	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER , by John Galsworthy	10

	ER. by Taylor Caldwell.....	10
	NOFICTION	
1	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall.....	1
2	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tanenwer, M.O. and Sara Slinn.....	4
3	MOMMIE O'EAREST, by Christina Crawford.....	2
4	A OISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman.....	5
5	THE LAST OF THE SEAS, by William Manchester.....	3
6	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman.....	6
7	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY.....	7

9 NURSE, by Peggy Anderson. — 12
10 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF
11 RUNNING, by James F. First 10
12 IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF
13 CHICKEN, by James F. First 10
14 DOING IN THE PITTS, by
15 Erna Bombbeck. — 11
16 GNOMES, text by Wil
17 Hugen, illustrated by Rina
18 Poortvliet. — 11
19 HOW TO SURVIVE
20 THE COMING BAD
21 YEARS, by Howard Ruff — 1
22 WANDERINGS, by Chaim
23 Potok — 1
24 TULACHAMUN, by
25 Thomas B. Sargeant. — 1
26 FAERIES, described and il-
27 lustrated by Brian Froud and

to do so in quite a different position: South will lead the queen

jack. So when diamonds were continued, South was able to ruff the third round in his hand with the queen. It did not matter whether West overruffed or not.

He chose to discard, and a true lead toward dummy's jack served to neutralize the ten and assure a contract.

NORTH
♦ AK75
♥ J984

WEST EAST(7)
 ♠ Q832 ♠ 1064
 ♥ A K 10 ♥ —
 ♦ 103 ♦ K 1954
 ♣ J854 ♣ 1073

SOUTH
 ♠ J8
 ♥ Q87532
 ♦ 72
 ♣ 982

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 East South West

30	Pass	Pass
Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass		

West led the diamond ten.

Ignorance Is Bliss



Baker

The obvious explanation — that most Americans usually don't know what they're talking about on these subjects — would be indiscreet unless the explainer had a

Finally, of course, almost nobody will admit to being middle class. This is probably because being middle class is to be proud of your driving, ashamed of your monogamy, worried about your sense of humor, unable to cope with Einstein and tickled pink about having a mess in your checkbook, pleasant though it be to have a checkbook to have anything in.



The Afofa-Kom statue, sacred to the Kom people of the Cameroons, was smuggled out of Africa by relatives of the king of the Kom. It turned up in a New York gallery. Robbins heard about it, raised money to buy the statue, and took it back to the Kom king with a grant from the National Geographic Society.

comes from being the youngest of 11 children. "That was worse than having a hunchback." My father, a stock salesman, was neutral in my life because he was away so much. My mother was domineering, dictatorial. Both were Ukrainian Jews, right out of 'Fiddler on

comes from being the youngest of 11 children. "That was worse than having a hunchback. My father, a stock salesman, was neutral in my life because he was away so much. My mother was domineering, dictatorial. Both were Ukrainian Jews, right out of 'Fiddler on



on hand, but Tommy Smothers, Joey Adams, among others, there to handle the induction. Adams, "It's a great idea. A stand-up comic has the toughest job in show business — his act comes up after every joke." The association will induct 10 new members a year from now on.

—SAMUEL JUST

* * *

"I want to go when I want," Albert Einstein, at 76, lay dying in the hospital and that was one of the last things he said. He had refused to be operated on. He was stubborn to the end. After that sentence he said: "I have done my share. It is time to go. I will do it elegantly." Abraham Pais of Rockefeller University in New York, speaking at the Einstein-Centennial Symposium

"I want to go when I want," Albert Einstein, at 76, lay dying in the hospital and that was one of the last things he said. He had refused to be operated on. He was stubborn to the end. After that sentence he said: "I have done my share. It is time to go. I will do it elegantly." Abraham Pais of Rockefeller University in New York, speaking at the Einstein-Centennial Symposium

ANNOUNCEMENTS	ANNOUNCEMENTS	CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE	REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE
---------------	---------------	---------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

SUBSCRIBE
to the
**INTERNATIONAL
HERALD
TRIBUNE**
AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you will receive 1 year of the newspaper gratis, depending on your country of residence.

For details, send this special reply-card to:

181 Subscriptions Department,
197 Avenue Champs-Élysées,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or phone Paris 747-12-63 ext. 303.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Amoral or contracted couples, foreign, Muslim or Dominican Republic. For information send \$2.75 for 24 pages booklet (including the Dr. F. G. GORDON, CDA, 1133 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20004, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AA in English daily, Paris. Tel: 551 38 90-322 75 00

PERSONALS

LOUISIANA, A winning sweepstake offer good health to the whole family, makes it appear 'in'.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

11113

BONA-VILLA/BOURGEOIS, luxurious villa, 750 sqm, 1973, 10 x 11 ft. Private, view, good garden. Completely remodelled, air conditioned. Electric blinds etc. Suitable relocation. Contact Mr. Foguelo 03 42 31 637 41 43

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR

Bushy Provencal lovely villa in 3,000 sqm garden with panoramic views over coast and into Italy. Price 1,800,000

IAN MACDONALD 03 83 95 67

AGENCE LES TROIS AS

37 Promenade Robert Schuman 92199 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

ETOILE-VICTOR HUGO

Stuart Hotel Particular, garden 10 rooms, 3 levels, lift, perfect condition. Tel: 747 8476.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

VERSAILLES

ST. LOUIS 18th century-luxurious apartment in Dupont. Very high class, 250 sqm, 10 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 100 sqm. private garden. PRICE Fr. 1,575,000

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

AVENUE FOCH

Looking onto the gardens of AVENUE FOCH.

Remain 3 Duplets (detached) 2 Apartments, 250 sqm, 2 bedrooms, garden, 50 x 53 sqm. Mon. Wed. Sat. 2/7 pm. 11 Villa 5400 500 70 41. Other days, 958 50 28.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

ON PRIVATE ROAD

Luxurious restored townhouse. 2 Apartments, 250 sqm, 2 bedrooms, garden, 50 x 53 sqm. Mon. Wed. Sat. 2/7 pm. 11 Villa 5400 500 70 41. Other days, 958 50 28.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

AV. FOCH (near)

Luxurious, new French-style living & bedroom, 5th floor overlooking garden. New building, superb entrance. Tel: 735 01 07.

HOLLAND

BURD FLAT

your housing partner for office space, apartments, villas, townhouses, houses, etc.

De Loosdrecht 122, Amsterdam.
Tel: Holland 020-655-82 or 71-2583.

RESIDENCE SERVICE

is looking for apartments and houses for retired foreigners

TEL: PARIS 742 62 66

FOREIGN SERVICE

seeks for executives posted Paris, studies in 5 rooms, rent 200 francs, company or embassy, Paris 2011

AT HOME IN PARIS

Furnished or Unfurnished

2 Apartments, 250 sqm, 2 bedrooms, garden, 50 x 53 sqm. Mon. Wed. Sat. 2/7 pm. 11 Villa 5400 500 70 41. Other days, 958 50 28.

EXCHANGE USA

Exchange house

vacation Send full particulars send your resume, telephone, fax, etc. Tel: 01-193534

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Furnished or Unfurnished

2 Apartments, 250 sqm, 2 bedrooms, garden, 50 x 53 sqm. Mon. Wed. Sat. 2/7 pm. 11 Villa 5400 500 70 41. Other days, 958 50 28.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Furnished or Unfurnished

2 Apartments, 250 sqm, 2 bedrooms, garden, 50 x 53 sqm. Mon. Wed. Sat. 2/7 pm. 11 Villa 5400 500 70 41. Other days, 958 50 28.

**Enjoy the luxury
of the world's finest
mild cigarette.**

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Manager in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just select on Paris 411927, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can make you back and forth within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. \$6.65 or local equivalent per copy. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MIDDLE EAST

Representatives with high level contacts wanted to place 20 types of equipment, supplies for sales engineers and professional engineers. Communications, technical electronic, not central, working capital, special order. Quality of lowest prices with or without financing.

The Almar Group
33 East 34th Street
New York, N.Y. 10018
Telex: 427345 ALMARUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

JEANS

WANTED: Importer, Wholesaler, Merchant, Retailer. Men's, women's, youth, girls, pant brand jeans, high profit item for sale with advance initial inventory. P.O. Box 211, Ramsey, New Jersey 07446, U.S.A.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

JEANS

WANTED: Importer, Wholesaler, Merchant, Retailer. Men's, women's, youth, girls, pant brand jeans, high profit item for sale with advance initial inventory. P.O. Box 211, Ramsey, New Jersey 07446, U.S.A.

BUSINESS SERVICES

U.S. TAX RETURNS/INDEMNITY

Personal and pre-approved loan/advance: \$25,000-100,000. P.O. Box 722, New York, N.Y. 10018

LOOKING FOR A GET-RIK-QUICK-IDEA?

KODIA COMPUTER PORTRAITS

Developed in the U.S.A. from Japan. Only 100 units in operation throughout Europe. \$45 million in sales per year in the U.S. Excellent for short-term investment. High profit, low overhead. No franchise fees. Minimum of \$15,000 cash required. No inventory.

Kodia Systems, Beechcroft 9, 6 Franklin Way, New Germany, Tel. 742326, Telex 417133

BUSINESS SERVICES

U.S. TAX RETURNS/INDEMNITY

Personal and pre-approved loan/advance: \$25,000-100,000. P.O. Box 722, New York, N.Y. 10018

GENEVA

DYNAMIC SALES ORGANISATION

Aggressive growing industrial company of consumer loans situated in the Alpine area, with dynamic marketing team, experienced salesmen and own extensive production equipment/warehouses. Available (2000 sq. m.) seeks large sales company for cooperation on sales distribution network, not excluding vehicles, plant, objective potential. Interested parties, please contact: 15, rue de l'Industrie, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 742326, Telex 417133

BUSINESS SERVICES

U.S. TAX RETURNS/INDEMNITY

Personal and pre-approved loan/advance: \$25,000-100,000. P.O. Box 722, New York, N.Y. 10018

PANAMA

GUARANTEED ANNUAL RETURN

Almar Group investment \$240,000.00. International freight carriers. For full details contact: William C. Harlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment & G. P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France.

P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France. For full details contact: William C. Harlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment & G. P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France.

GENEVA

GUARANTEED ANNUAL RETURN

Almar Group investment \$240,000.00. International freight carriers. For full details contact: William C. Harlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment & G. P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France.

PANAMA

GUARANTEED ANNUAL RETURN

Almar Group investment \$240,000.00. International freight carriers. For full details contact: William C. Harlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment & G. P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France.

GENEVA

GUARANTEED ANNUAL RETURN

Almar Group investment \$240,000.00. International freight carriers. For full details contact: William C. Harlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment & G. P.O. Box 107, 4008 Basse, Suisse, France.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, Villa, etc. For sale. 265 67 77.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHEFS, COOKS, WAITERS & CAPTAINS

For U.S. restaurant. Experience necessary in Continental cuisine. Send resume to: Anthony J. O'Sullivan, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

هبة امه البصل